423 /260 cont./

The individual person does not have an exclusive right to land or to the use of hunting grounds. Rather, both are common property.

224 421 Only one half of any slain game down to the size of a medium antelope belongs to the hunter and his campmates together, while the other half of a male animal is given to the members of his lineage, those of a female one to the relatives of his wife or wives: in both cases insofar as those entitled to receive it live in the immediate vicinity. Of the two tusks (ligitok, ligach) of the elephant each

[178] receives half. Recently, the large teeth of the hippopotamus have been shared in the same manner, whereas formerly /261/ they were left lying, along with the bones. For the horns (hadolg, hadama) of the rhinoceros the hunter receives in exchange poison or arrow points and then distributes these things among the people who previously were to share the meat of the animal. The hides of the slain game belong to the hunter.

All smaller game belongs entirely to the hunter and his campmates.

421 Property belongs to the single individual, not to the family

425 community. A lost article is returned to the owner, without the finder's claiming a reward. There is no punishment for the appropriation of found articles.

•43 There is no general medium of exchange. Money has not yet been adopted anywhere. Goods are always exchanged for goods. For ivory the caravan people pay cattle, goats, sheep, iron wire, beads, fabrics. In the individual barter transaction the Wandorobo never want one kind of goods above, but always several, and of the inanimate ones as many different kinds as possible. The exchange takes place with immediate delivery and is made valid by spitting on the objects. Only exceptionally is a brief delay granted for a

452 small part of the payment. The creditor seeks to have himself paid

422 by a dilatory debtor through self-help, and only if he has no success with that does he make a complaint. It not infrequently happens

[583] that the creditor takes a small daughter of the debtor as security, and a marriageable one as a wife: in the latter instance, he deducts the amount of the debt from the bride price. The debtor's heir is liable,

[572] and, to be sure, for the entire debt. With the debtor's inability to pay, the warrantor is liable, if -- which is seldom the case -- one is present at all. The heir of the warrantor is also liable.